

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

To Nominate a State Ticket to Be Held July 15.

The Republican State convention will be held in Louisville, Wednesday, July 15. Delegates will be selected in the counties on the Saturday preceding.

This was decided at a meeting of the Republican State Central Convention.

Dr. Thos. H. Baker, the Louisville Postmaster, acting in the interest of Mr. A. E. Wilson, made a pull for Lexington as the place for holding the convention. Belknap and Pratt favored Louisville.

The vote on the question of location was 7 to 6.

The basis of representation was one delegate to every 100 votes cast in the last general election. On this basis Crittenden county will send eighteen delegates to the convention.

QUEER FINDS IN TREES.

The Benton Democrat tells the following:

On April 27, 1903, while cutting a tree on Poley Henson's land in Clark's river bottom four miles southeast of Princeton, J. W. Banks and Ollie Henson found a pocket knife, in a hole in a black gum tree, about forty or fifty feet high.

The knife was open and had a horn handle, one jaw was eaten off and the other gnawed as if a squirrel had done it.

The Wingo Outlook furnishes this one:

Thursday at noon Robert Cullom, a farm hand working on the farm of R. C. Mullins, one and one-half miles southeast of town, climbed a tree at least 100 feet from the ground to a hawk's nest, where with a long pole he punched out of the nest the following curious and extraordinary occupants:

Three young hawks, large as frying size chickens, 13 snakes, 3 to 4 feet long; 1 young duck, 1 turkey, 4 young chickens, 2 moles, 2 rabbits and 2 lizards.

THE EARLY SUMMER FASHION.

The key-note of the Summer fashions is picturesqueness. The gown of the season is unlined and made to fall in lines that are graceful and easily adapted to different figures. Linen dresses, made either in simple shirt-blouse style or lavishly trimmed with embroidery and antique lace, or ultra-fashionable models of the season. Tucks are used more than ever. All-over lace waists are stylish, and one of the charms of the Summer bodice is the deep cape collar made either of tiny tucks and insertion or all-over lace.

One of the most popular fabrics is silk voile. Veilings, dotted, checked and figured in a score of ways, and canvas weaves are used especially for tailored dresses. The ombre or shaded effects in the silks make them wonderfully effective.

Hand work gives the smart touch to the frock of this season and the newest fancy in embroidery is the rope stitch on heavy, coarse linen. Among the most elaborate trimming devices are the "Art Nouveau" appliques, artistic designs in cut-out cloth applied upon velvet or silk, or vice versa. The popular pendant ornaments are now made of braids and cords that will withstand washing, and some of the new wash braids are sufficiently soft and pliable to be shaped in fanciful patterns. Buttons are a principal source of embellishment this season, and jeweled ornaments are a feature of the smartest gowns.—From the Delineator for June.

FATAL SNAKE BITE.

Herman Boswell, colored, seven years old, was bitten by a copper-head snake Monday near Henderson and died Tuesday night.

OLD TIME BOAT RACE.

May be Run from St. Louis to New Orleans—Some Famous Races.

Sir Thomas Lipton's interest in aquatic racing has taken a new turn. It is reported that he has offered a prize of \$20,000 for an old fashioned steamboat race on the Mississippi river.

He will impose no conditions, it is said, save that the fastest boats on the river shall contest. If the offer is accepted it is understood that the date of the contest will be fixed so as to allow Sir Thomas to attend while on his trip to the United States to "lift the cup."

The race will probably be from New Orleans to St. Louis.

The idea of the race came to Sir Thomas when reading Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi," in which the old steamboat races are so graphically described.

The simple love of sport is the sole object of Sir Thomas in offering the prize. He expects, it is said, to announce his plan in a few days.

The steamboat record between New Orleans and St. Louis is held by the Robert E. Lee, which made the trip in 3 days, 18 hours and 14 minutes, in the famous race with the Natchez. The distance is about 1300 miles.

There have been many famous races, many strenuous record-breaking efforts on the Mississippi.

"The slowest boat," paradoxically speaking, Mark Twain says, "was the John J. Roe. She was so slow," says Twain, "that when she finally sunk at Madrid Bend it was five years before the owners heard of it."

River men used to say that one of the greatest trips of the R. E. Lee, in 1879, when she went from New Orleans to Cairo in three days and one hour was the fastest on record.

At that time it is estimated, however, that the river distance between those points was about 1,000 miles, making the Lee's average speed about 14 1/2 miles an hour.

Champions of the long forgotten Eclipse declare that when she made this trip in 1853, she did it in 3 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes, but at that time, they claim the distance was 1,080 miles. Her average speed was, therefore, something under 14 3/8 miles per hour.

The fact is undisputed, however, that the time made by the R. E. Lee in 1870, in her famous race with the Natchez from New Orleans to St. Louis, covering the distance in 3 days 18 hours and 14 minutes, is the best river achievement on record. This race created intense interest throughout the nation. That was the high water mark of western steamboating.

The R. E. Lee landed at St. Louis at 11:25 a. m., on July 4th, 1870, six hours and 30 minutes ahead of the Natchez. Capt. John W. Cannon commanded the Lee and Capt. Tom P. Leathers had charge of the Natchez during the race.

SNAKES VALUABLE.

Prof. L. E. Daniels, of Indianapolis, assistant state geologist, in company with Prof. A. C. Billups, of the same city, is making an investigation of the insects and shells of Indiana, and is getting a mounted specimen of each variety of snake in the State. There are twenty-nine species and ten varieties, only two or three being poisonous. The professor says that a black snake is worth \$5 and a garter snake \$1 to a farmer for the insects they eat which injure the crops.

THE PRESS.

Judge Brewer Shows Its Effects On American Life.

In the New York World, Associate Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme court, contributed the following article on the subject, "The Effect of a Free Press on American Life."

"First—The effect the press has had on the recent advance in American life has been in realizing the constitutional purpose to form a more perfect union. Forty years ago a bitter civil war prevailed. North and South were enemies. Now sectional animosities are disappearing; patriotism is becoming universal; the North eulogizes Lee; the South venerates Lincoln. New York respects Bryan; South Carolina honors Senator Hoar. We are becoming truly one people. What has brought this about? Knowledge of each other. We may hate those we know; we never love those we do not know. The press, which tells us each morning what all to do and say, helps us to know each other. New York knows New Orleans and San Francisco as well as it does Brooklyn. Without the press, even with the telegraph and post office, what strangers we should be. Knowing each other we find how much alike we are; some defects but many excellencies. So, by bringing the American people into a more intimate acquaintance, the press has been making a perfect union.

"Second—In grappling with the social conditions and questions, disease, ignorance, crime, poverty, have always existed. We used to accept them as inevitable, and thank God we escaped. Now we deny fate and try to remove or improve. The nation is wrestling with these problems; it is the terror and sweet of struggle. The press informs of and inspires every effort. Each laborer knows he is not working alone and is given the encouragement and strength of co-operation. Only through such is there possibility of success in the solution of this problem.

"Third—In the evolution of the court of public opinion, the court mightier than any organized development, is but the crude beginning of the Washington of tomorrow. But it is a beginning—a most audacious move on the part of one of the most audacious men who ever rose to first place in the republic.

Bunal, at whose bar all who are judged are men, events and purposes. Here the press does mighty work. It collects the universal opinion, announces its conclusions and whisks them again all for gloom or glory. These facts speak more for the uplifting of the nation, and in each the press has been one, if not the greatest factor. May it continue its work, promoting national unity, hastening the solution of the great social problems, and bringing all matters before the court of public opinion, a court of increasing wisdom and power."

SHE DID THE PROPER THING.

Miss Louise Hadley, a chambermaid at the Hotel English, at Indianapolis, was discharged for refusing to make up a bed occupied by Booker T. Washington the night before. Washington lectured here Wednesday night, and left Thursday morning. In the evening it was noticed that the bed he had occupied had not been made, and Miss Hadley's attention was called to it. "I won't make up any nigger's bed," she indignantly replied, and was discharged at once. The English is one of the best hotels in the city.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

\$3,000 Weekly Expense—How Roosevelt Entertains.

Mr. Roosevelt's White House, astounding as it is as a sudden demand upon Congress for running expenses, leaped from the customary \$25,000 to \$60,000. Mr. Roosevelt's salary is just under a thousand dollars a week, and as he evidently believes the people expect the President to expend his salary upon the embellishment of the position, it appears that the new White House, the new court, is now on the average costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000 per week, half from the pocket of the people, the other half from Mr. Roosevelt's private pocket. As the heavy expense is crowded into five months of the year—December to April inclusive—the probabilities are that the new White House is costing during the season not far from \$3,000 a week. This means that the new departure has certainly doubled and has perhaps tripled the cost of the White House court—for most Presidents have contributed about half their salary toward holding court and have called on Congress for a supplementary appropriation of \$25,000 per year.

Mr. Roosevelt entertains, not occasionally but constantly, not exclusively but democratically, not meagerly but lavishly, not a few score guests, but hundreds and thousands. He has a multitude of guests to lunch, a multitude to dine, a multitude to hear music or to take part in various kinds of "drawing rooms," and levees, a multitude to stay the night under his roof—not a multitude all at one time but a multitude in the aggregate. Rich and poor, snob and democrat, white and black, American and foreigner, capitalist and laborer, Maine woods guide, western scout, fashionable and frouzy, all equally welcome, all equal at his court. Morgan and Jacob Rile, Countess de Castellane and Booker Washington, Wild Bill and Bishop Potter, Ruse and Rough Rider Rob, Will Allen White and a New York cotillion leader. Not long ago, when some one said in his hearing, "There's no first class hotel in Washington," he replied, "You forget the White House." He has made it indeed a national hotel, or rather a national assembly place. And he is ever unsatisfied, ever reaching out for more and more "doers," more and more people of interest or importance. He wishes all people of mark to bask in the presidential sunshine, to give him the benefit of their intellect or character, or whatever they have that is worth seeing or hearing. For he wishes to receive as well as to give, and he is determined that his court shall be entirely and completely representative.—David Graham Phillips in Collier's Weekly.

Keep a record of each hatch. Never set a hen with scaly legs. Pullets are unreliable as setters. A wild hen will have wild chickens. Neglected chicks will be stunted. Set each hen in an apartment alone. When the chick droops look for lice. Dust the hen well before setting her. Keep the coops and nests clean. Be sure to keep the hens in a warm place. Keep small grit constantly within reach. The fresher the egg the better the hatch. There are no positive non-setting breeds. Sprinkle insect powder in the nests every week. Leave the hen with her young so long as she clucks. It is not always the fat hen that becomes broody.

CHICKENS AND THEIR CARE.

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Jim Dumps gazed out on sidewalks hot
And looked in vain for one cool spot;
And vowed he ne'er again would eat
A lunch of heat-producing meat.
Once more has "Force" restored his vim,
Although 'tis hot, he's "Sunny Jim."

Force

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

makes comfort possible
on a sweltering day.

Helps Him to Keep Cool.
"Force" is a blessing to hot humanity. I find since eating it—and I want it every morning—that I am able to go through a hot day with much more comfort than when I used to eat hearty meat breakfasts. It has taught me how to live."
—R. B. CLAYBORN.

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I was cured of diarrhea, says S. J. Baugher, of Ellisburg, Ill., after taking only four doses of Hill's Specific, and it was an aggravated attack at that. As you see by the above, it only takes a few doses for this great medicine to cure the most aggravated attack of bowel trouble. Try it and you'll never have any other. Price 25c; for sale through the county.

Truth would not be so embarrassing if we would get better acquainted with it.

Why is it that a girl with curly hair always seem to be in the bad graces of the girl whose hair is straight.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Back Root Liver Pills.